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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The following are the papers referred to in our last, as having been published by Mr. Sparks, in relation to the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing this address. It was originally published in a Boston paper.

SIR:—In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's farewell address, which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draft, "with very slight alterations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's Writings," there seems no propriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, Gen. Washington's letter, and Mr. Madison's draft are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived, that the letter was written toward the close of the first presidential term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and also that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

LETTER TO MR. MADISON.

Mount Vernon, May 20, 1779.

"My Dear Sir:—As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under circumstances, which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests."

"I have not been unmindful of the sentiment expressed by you in the conversation just alluded to. On the contrary, I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility."

"Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the chief magistracy, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions, which seem to prevail at present, could, in anywise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that caste to allow me to view the subject in this light."

"Under these impressions, then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre to be invited to remain; and on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid."

"I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble.—But as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a Valedictory Address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that having been honored with the presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the new government; that having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety; that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order, and good government."

"That to impress these things, it might, among other topics, be observed, that we

are all the children of the same country, a country great and rich in itself, capable, and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any, which the annals of history has ever brought to our view;—that our interest however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation;—that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the States consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part and may render the whole, at no distant period, one of the most independent nations in the world; that the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near perfection as any human constitution ever approximated, and, therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and consent to the Union,—that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over the public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good."

"To enumerate the various subjects, which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper. Whether to touch specially any of the exceptional parts of the constitution may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider: First the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress; the probability being, that that body will continue sitting until March, when the house of Representatives will also dissolve."

"Though I do not wish to hurry you, (the case not pressing,) in the execution of either the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and, noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared and engrafted with others for the opening of the session."

With very sincere and affectionate regards,

I am ever yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At the time of receiving this letter Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the President.

Mr. Madison's Draft.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen who is to administer the executive government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression of the public voice that I should apprise such of my fellow citizens as may retain their partiality toward me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made."

"I beg them to be assured that the resolution which dictates this intimation has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation which, as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing the tender of my service which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness; but by the fullest persuasion that such a step is compatible with both."

"The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors which may have flowed from this source, I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and experiences of the candor which will interpret them."

"If there were any circumstances, which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed which I ventured upon it. Being moreover still farther advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me."

"May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government, which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to add, a consideration far more important, that an early example

of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature, may equally accord with the republican spirit of our constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the people."

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present:]

"Under these circumstances, a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty, as well as inclination, assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection, which gratitude to my fellow citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my increasing vows and most fervent supplications."

[Should no farther address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted, and the present address proceed as follows:]

"In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgements required by that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed, of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most steadfast services which my faculties could render."

"All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that heaven may continue to favor the people of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that their union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained, that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that that character may be ensured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy; and that forbearance on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies, which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscientious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of recommending it to the affection, the praise, and the adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it."

"And may we not dwell with well grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism?"

"We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings, and common successes. The portion of the earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes, fulfils our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, while diversities arising from climate, from soil, and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence, than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation."

"To confirm these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great object of it, we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise councils, by virtuous conduct and by mutual and friendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded."

"With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of impressing them which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life."

"If, in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought on the indulgence of my fellow citizens, they will be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity, and their happiness."

Such is Mr. Madison's draft, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final farewell address, but on a comparison of the two it will be found that there is but little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject Mr. Madison said to me that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draft Mr. Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment, and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them."

JARED SPARKS.

A blacksmith in one of the Southern States who had been fond of the social glass, and whose house and land were under mortgage, recently joined a Temperance

Society. About three months after he observed his wife busily employed in planting roses bushes and fruit trees. "My dear," he says, "I have owned this lot for five years, and yet I have never known you before to manifest any desire to improve and ornament it in this manner." "Indeed," was her reply "I had no heart to do it until you joined the Temperance Society. I had often thought of it, but I was persuaded that should I do it, some stranger would pluck the roses and eat the fruit. Now, I know that, with the blessing of Providence this lot will be ours! and that we and our children shall enjoy its products. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit."—*Christian Index.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the May number of the N. Y. Farmer. CASHMERE GOATS.—We were invited a few days since, by Mr. J. Donabson Kinneer, of Albany, to view a Cashmere Goat, Mr. Kinneer, through the aid of relatives in France, purchased a pair of these beautiful animals, from a gentleman who owns the only flock in France; and they were brought from Paris to Havre in the Diligence, and there put on board of one of the packets, but for some cause, the voyage was too much for the buck, which died, as well as the young kid, which was added to the family on the voyage. The doe, however, survived; and although very lean, is a beautiful animal: being, as we are informed, the first ever imported into this country, will, we hope, be the first of numerous flocks which will in a few years cover our hills; and we trust Mr. Kinneer may soon replace his loss, and be successful in rearing a flock which may be profitable. Why may we not in a few years, manufacture Cashmere shawls, as well as silk? We may—and shall do it—and compete with the foreign manufacture in this as in every thing else we undertake.

TO RENOVATE FRUIT TREES.

From the 20th to the 22d of this month, June, being the longest days of the year, if the bark of old apple and peach trees is peeled off, (on those days) a new bark will come on, and the trees will bear fruit like young trees. Care must be taken not to cut through the sap, as it will be the cause of a separation of the new bark. Caution must also be taken if the sun should shine hot, or if it should rain on that day, that a shelter be made to prevent the sun from drying the sap, or the rain from washing it off. I tried this experiment on a few old trees about 3 years ago, and found they got new bark, and bore fruit equal to young trees. I also tried old peach trees at the same time, which would not answer at that time but probably if the bark should be peeled off peach trees when the second sap should be at its change, they would produce the same effect as trees at 3 years ago. I tried all the experiments I could discover from books on agriculture, and found them only a temporary relief to peach trees: I then dug a hole about 8 or 9 feet from a few young peach trees, to the depth of about 3 feet, to obtain about 10 or 12 bushels of fresh earth, which was piled next to the trunk of the trees in the form of a sugar loaf. I found that those trees on which I tried the experiment, became very luxuriant with large green leaves, and those I did not apply the new earth to were sickly.—This banking did not answer for old peach trees. In the springs of 1835, I banked 250 young peach trees that were sickly in the same manner, and they are in a promising state, with luxuriant leaves.

Rhode Island American.

A NOBLE COW.—The Delaware County Republican states, that Mr. Robert Henvis, of Chester township in that county, has in his possession a cow from which he makes on an average twenty pounds of butter per week.—*Farm. & Gard.*

Noble example to wealthy Farmers and Planters.

It will be seen by the following letter addressed to the CULTIVATOR, of Albany N. Y. that the writer bears the expense of a copy of that valuable work for every Post Master in the U. States. The Conductor states editorially:

DIFFUSION OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

MY DEAR SIR—I wrote you a short letter from Pennsylvania on the subject of the sugar beet: in passing through Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, I have stated to many intelligent and wealthy individuals, the value of the sugar beet, I am glad to inform you, that a general feeling prevails, that a new and important product is about to be introduced, which will be a source of vast benefit to our country. All that is now wanting, is information; when that is diffused, capital and enterprise are ready in abundance, to undertake the manufacture. I find that the good and enterprising everywhere, are deeply impressed with the importance of the universal diffusion of information that will tend to improve husbandry, education and temperance. Your excellent paper, the CULTIVATOR, is becoming a mine of wealth to farmers—could each one be induced to subscribe for it, I will venture the opinion, that he would derive advantages over the cost a hundred fold. I have frequently forwarded a copy of our temperance papers to each post-master in the Union, with the hope of interesting them in the cause, and inducing them to act as agents. The consequence has been they have, as a class, been among our most valuable friends, for procuring subscribers and transmitting money."

It is of such vast importance that the farmers in all parts of our country, especially in the new parts of it, should have your paper, that I wish you would forward

one of your first numbers to every post-master in the United States, with a short address, calling attention to it, and soliciting each to act as agent. The low price of the CULTIVATOR, its valuable contents, and the profits (if any) derived from its subscribers, being entirely devoted to advance the general interests of agriculture, will commend it to universal patronage, when known and appreciated. For the expense of this distribution you may call on me.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
E. C. DELAVAN.
Chicago, June 23, 1836.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS.

Johnston—3 Members.
Senate, Josiah Houder. Commons, James Tomlinson and Kedar Whitley. All V. Buren.
Governor, Spaight 672, Dudley 364—majority 308.

Wayne—3 Members.
Senate, John Exum. Commons, Calvin Coor and Raiford Whitley. Sheriff, William Thompson. All for V. B.—with-out opposition.
Governor, Spaight 716, Dudley 180—majority 436.

Columbus—1 Member.
Commons, Josiah Maulsby (W.) Governor, Dudley 210, Spaight 185—majority 25.

Columbus, Bladen and Brunswick form a senatorial district. The vote of Columbus is as follows: Senate, James Barney, (W) 249, Robert Melvin (V. B.) 87—majority 162. Barney's election is considered certain, as Brunswick is decidedly anti-Van.

Hyde—1 Member. (Partial returns.) Commons, Tilman Farran, (W) elected; Governor, Dudley 267, Spaight 68.

Beaufort—3 Members.
Senate, J. O. Williams. Commons, S. Smallwood and Satterwhaithe. All for White. For Governor, Dudley 755, Spaight 236—majority 519.

Tyrrell—1 Member.
It is reported that the White candidate is elected, and Dudley voted for almost unanimously.

Craven, 3 members.—John M. Bryan. Senate; Abner Neale and Abner Hartly. Commons. All for Van Buren. No change.

Greene and Lenoir, 1 Senator.—William D. Moseley, (V. B.)
Lenoir, 1 Commoner.—Wendall Davis, (V. B.)

Jones and Carteret, 1 Senator.—James W. Bryan, (Whig.)

Jones, 1 Commoner.—James W. Howard, (Whig.)

Dudley, Spaight.
For Governor in Craven, maj. 402
Jones, maj. 106
Carteret, maj. 111

The Jonesboro, (Tenn.) Republican, after stating that the President on his journey homeward arrived in that town on the 27th of July, about noon, and remained there till next morning, says:

During the short conversation which passed on general topics, we heard nothing from him having any allusion to the approaching Presidential election, or to party politics; but, we have learned, from sources, the correctness of which we are not at liberty to question, that during his stay, he openly assumed the character of an electioneering partizan. This we extremely regret, both for his own sake and for the sake of the country,—for, while we are unable to conceive of a more undignified position, which a President of the United States could assume, we are well assured that the example, if followed, must prove most pernicious to the best interests of the country and most dangerous to its liberties. These considerations, we presume, have hitherto induced all former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time, carefully to abstain from declaring a preference for any man as their successor."

Horrible Effects of Avarice.—An old man at Pau, in France, having after many years of toil amassed a sum of money which he considered too large to keep in the house with safety, resolved to place it with the mayor of the district for security and waited upon him for the purpose of asking his permission to be allowed so to do. Permission was given by the mayor without hesitation, the old man returned with a quiet mind to his house. On the evening subsequent to his interview with the mayor, a gendarme, who lodged in the house, returned home as usual, supped with the old man and his wife, and then retired to bed.—About midnight a knocking was heard at the door. "Who is there?" was the question, "Friends!" was the reply; and the door was opened, when two men wearing masks rushed in, and demanded of the old woman, whom they first met all the money in the house. She pretended to go and get it, but at this moment the gendarme appeared at the top of the staircase, and discharged two pistols at the robbers, who instantly fell wounded on the floor. The officer immediately ran to the house of the mayor, but he was not at home. He returned to the wounded men raised them up, and took off their masks, when the robbers were discovered to be—the mayor and his son!—*Phil. Vade Mecum.*

The Washington Globe says, "Our daily paper sinks us \$50 per day"—which is no less than \$18,250 per annum. How is Blair's purse replenished, so as to enable him to sustain this vast loss?
Lynchburg Virginian.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. GAINES. Although it would not be prudent to condemn the course of Gen. Gaines in crossing the Sabine, without a knowledge of all the motives controlling his movements, we nevertheless consider it a step of deep and solemn importance, and cannot avoid expressing our regrets that he should have deemed it necessary to violate the territory of a friendly power without the most urgent considerations. Hitherto the government of the United States has not been committed by a single act in the contest between Texas and Mexico—the power and the right of preventing emigration to Texas, of prohibiting citizens from espousing the cause of Texas, is of a very doubtful character, and would, in our estimation, be highly impolitic, even admitting the right so to do—but it is a far different question, and of a very wide distinction between interfering to prevent the act of others and doing that very act ourselves. The crossing of the Sabine by the troops of the United States is an overt act, an invasion to all intents and purposes of the territory of a friendly power, and as such it is a matter of great regret. We wish to see Texas free—once free we wish to see it annexed to the confederacy on grounds of mutual safety and protection, but we would not sacrifice the national faith in a single instance to secure the liberty of Texas, or deviate from that straight forward, honest path, in which it is the duty, as it should be the pride of the great American nation to tread.—*N. Y. Star.*

Life in Mississippi.—A letter from a gentleman in Benton Miss. dated July 8th to his friends in Alexandria (D. C.) contains the following:

"Our community has been thrown into a state of excitement in the last few days, by several shocking murders. The first was the case of an overseer who killed a negro on the plantation of John B. Pease. Verdict of the inquest 'deliberate and wilful murder.' The person charged was brought to town, examined before a justice, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000! The second was the murder of a Mr. Harris, who was killed by a man named Bird and his son Wade Bird. A dispute arose about a tuition bill when the birds' fell on Harris, the old man holding while the son stabbed him fifteen or twenty times with a dirk, till he fell and expired! Harris fought manfully, having during the scuffle shot the son in the abdomen and wounded him severely in the back, besides stabbing the elder Bird several times. The Birds have been committed to Vicksburg jail. Two or three days after this, Wm. S. Eastwick shot a man in Manchester named Allen a mail rider, but was acquitted on his examination before a magistrate. Public opinion goes against this decision."

Besides all this, there has lately been some lynching of some shopkeepers on the road between this and Manchester, for selling whiskey to and harboring negroes. Each of the lynched received about one hundred lashes. One of them has taken refuge here, but has received notice to quit the state. Many of our citizens are opposed to this practice and are resolved to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They have determined therefore, to resist the illegal attempts of the lynchers."

A ROMAN MONSTER.—Pre-eminent in miscreancy among the felons confined in Civita Vecchia, was the infamous bandit—the celebrated Gasparone, constantly waited on by a couple of sentinels with loaded muskets. This detestable monster began his trade of murder at 16, and was accused of 145 similar atrocities, besides rapes and other crimes. Of these he confessed 105! His debut at that age consisted in murdering his priest because he would not grant him absolution! He fled to the mountains, joined a banditti, triumphed over the police sent to apprehend him, and was elected to be their leader. He set up his standard, and got a great accession of followers, stormed a convent of nuns, and carried off 34 girls who were educating. What an interesting incident for a novel or a melo-drama! Ransoms were paid, varying from 200 to 1,000 dollars. Returning home from a skirmish with his troops, he noticed a bishop and friar made captives the day before, who now began to treat with him about their ransom. G. declared he would not pardon the bishop unless he denied his Saviour, and then instantly stabbed him to the heart! Warned by the fate of his fellow captive, the friar obstinately refused to obey the atrocious mandate, when Gasparone exclaimed, "Thou wilt be an acquisition to Paradise, and mayest save the bishop's soul in purgatory,"—then he instantly shot him dead. This scoundrel had long been an annoyance to the Papal government."

Resources of Lincoln County.—Lincoln has one Cotton Factory, with twelve looms and twelve hundred and eighty Spindles—four Furnaces and nine Forges, in fine operation. Ore Banks innumerable, and of the very best qualities,—twenty-five Merchant Mills capable of manufacturing the best quality of Flour, besides a host of common Grist Mills and Saw mills and water power most excellent. Limestone formations near King's Mountain: with gold in a great many places; one of the mines (that of King's Mountain) is believed by many to be the most valuable in the United States: these, with much good land, and an industrious people, render Lincoln county one of the most important regions of North Carolina, and certainly will make her one of the most desirable spots on earth, if the contemplated Rail Roads on either side of her shall take place.—*Lincoln Transcript.*